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Aug. 31, 1842.
Witness, M. S. BEACH

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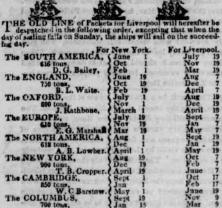
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1943, appears before his friends with sentiments of sincere res1944, appears before his friends with sentiments of sincere res1945, appears before his friends with sentiments of sincere res1946, appears before his friends with sentiments of sincere res1947, appears before his friends with sentiments of sincere res1948, appears before his friends with sentiments of sincere res1949, appears before his friends with sentiments of the year,
1941, appears before his friends with sentiments of the year,
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1943, and Wales, that they can at all times be accommodated by friends and Wales; that they can at all times be accommodated by friends and Wales; that they can at all times be accommodated by friends and Wales; that they can at all times be accommodated by friends and Wales; that they can at all times be accommodated by friends and wales, and wales, and wales and wales of the wales of the

Present Judges Ulshoefler, Inglis, Ingraham, His Honor the Mayor, the Aldermen, and Counsel. Nov. 22.—This Court met at 12 M., according to ad-

penitentiary considered as belonging to the democratic party?

A.—I am unable to answer the question.

[This question was probably a set off to a question put by O'Conror to the witness, if he did not understand, in IS39, that Aldermen Hatfield, Pardy, Timson, &c., were favorable to the democratic party.]

Several other discharges were heresohwn to the witness to astertam in whose hand-writing they were filled out in, and by whom signed, and their dates.

Justice Tayloz recalled.—I attended the examination of John Bentley, on the 28th of April, 1842. Brewer was a challenger in the 8th ward. The investigation before the Grand Jury, was on the 5th of May. The substance of these stories had not then been published in the newspapers.

The court here adjourned to meet at 4 o'clock, P. M.

Four o'clock Session.—The counsel for the pro
secution called for one or two witnesses, who were
not present. The counsel then said they rested.

Mr. Load, for the defence, then moved that the accusation be discharged, or for a non-suit. To this Mr. O'Connor objected, and stated his reasons, protesting against
the Court's entertaining such a motion. He was answersed by Mr. Lord at length. To this Mr. O'Connor rejoined.
He stated that the practice in civil cases has no analogy
here. In civil cases, a motion to non-suit can be entertained; whereas, in criminal cases, a motion to non-suit
can not beentertained, but the Court must instruct the
Jury to acquit.

When he got through Mr. Load said, that Milne Parker
offers now to submit the matter of his impeachment to
the Court, without argument on either side.

His Honor the Mayon thought the motion of Mr. Lord
was in order, and should be entertained. He was opposed
to Mr. O'Connor's motion.

Judge Isonarham said he was opposed to the motion of
Mr. Lord, and assigned his reasons.

The question was taken on the motion of Mr. O'Connor
that Mr. Lord's motion be not heard or entertained.

Judge Ulssnoryres then said—"Those in favor of Mr.
O'Connor's motion, will please to rise." It was carried
by a majority of 13 to S.

Mr. Load then proposed to submit the case now to the
Court without argument on either side.

Judge Ulssnoryres ordered the defendants to proceed
with their defence.

Al request of counsel for defence, the Court then adjourned to 4 P. M. this day, Wednesday.

In Chancery.

Before the Vice Chancellor.

Nov. 22.-Sarah. 4. Weeding vs. J. Weeding.—This was a motion to open a decree of divorce obtained some time since on the ground that it was irregular and effected by collusion. His Honor the Vice Chancellor, delivered a learned and lengthy opinion. He said in substance that the decree must be allowed to stand, as no irregularity had been shown in the proceedings to warrant the opening thereof; and that if it were opened, he saw no ultimate advantage, to the defendant therefrom, as it would cost him several hundred dollars in the shape of counsel and soliseveral hundred dollars in the shape of counsel and solicitor's tees, as he would be obliged to furnish the repress of resisting his proceedings to the complainant his wife; and even allowing that it were op-ned, there in the end the defendant would be no better off than he now is, as a decree must ultimately pass against him, for he, the Vice Chancellor, had no doubt of the defendant's guilt, as a decree must ultimately pass against him, for he, the Vice Chancellor, had no doubt of the defendant's guilt, as a decree must be not an interest of the defendant's guilt, as a decree were opened, and the feigned issue trief refere a jury, his Honor should permit this testimony thus regularly taken before the master, to be read as evidence before such jury, and he thought no jury could give a verticit in his favor. Besides this, the defendant admitted in presence of two persons, who have sworn to such admission, that he did commt adultery once, and only once. Under the circumstances, his Honor said that it would be useless from the defendant to go before a jury. As for the objection of collusion between the solicitors in the preceding, there was no ground for the objection. Mr. Jano. her, the solicitor of Mrs. Weeking, was obliged to order the study of the solicitor of Mrs. Weeking, was obliged to order the study of the solicitor of Mrs. Weeking was obliged to order the study of the solicitor of Mrs. Weeking was obliged to order the solicity of the solicitor of Mrs. Weeking was obliged to order the defendant said for England, in the fall of 1841. The complainant's solicitor soon thereafter obtained from the defendant's solicitor a consent that the leigned issue be abandoned, and that it be referred to a Master of this Court, to take proofs of the charges in the complainant's bill. Weeking was aware of before he left for England, and he should have taken stees to propagate the his solicitor as somet that the leigned issue be abandoned, and that it is present the sound of the property was ro-delivered to Weeking, and th

Court of Common Pleas.

Before Judge Ulshoeffer.

Nov. 22.—Joshua N. Perkins vs. Charles King and Gee.

W. Soule.—This case, partly reported in the Heraid of yesterday, was concluded to-day. It was contended on the part of the defendants, that the \$10,000 of Clinton Bank notes, held by the Savings Institution, admitting that the Institution had a right to dispose of them, were disposed of in an illegal manner, having failed to notify Collins, the pleagor, of the sale; that the notes did not bring their market value at the time; and that therefore the Institution ought to give credit for these notes, dollar for dollar, in which case the loan to Collins would be repaid. The defendants further claimed, that they had established the contract by the testimony of Collins, to wit: that the \$10,000 Grenville and other money received by him from the Institution, was to be put into chreulation by him and kept out as long as possible, but when returned it was to be redeemed by the Institution, and Collins upon receiving notice of the amount so redeemed, was to provide for it by drafts of New York, and in default of so providing for it, the Institution might use the collateral Collins admitted that at one time he did receive notice that some of the Granville money had been returned to Ohio, but not considering it a call upon him to provide for it, he had neglected to do so. The defendants urged that this contract had not been sufficiently fulfilled by the Institution as to entitle it to use the collateral security.

The plaintiff proved on the other hand, by the testimony of Mr. Mordin, Cashier of said Institution; that the collateral were to be used on the non-payment of Collins's notes, and that these were never paid. They further showed that the Granville money was redeemed in many other places besides Columbus; that it was more likely to be returned to those places than to the Savings Institution and that therefore it was highly improbable that this institution woulf enter into a contract making their right to use the

Before Judge Kent.

Nov. 22—Richards, et als. vs. David K. Morss—This case was commensed on Monday and finished to-day.—The jury could not agree and were discharged.

There was another case brought on relative to a protest upon a note, but of no special interest.

Nov. 22.—Trial of J. W. Welling for false preter entinued.—On the opening of the court, Judge Ly

General Scasions.

Before Recorder Tallmadge and Judge Lynch.

Nov. 22.—Trial of J. W. Welling, for false pretences continued.—On the opening of the court, Judge Lynch, proceeded to charge the jury, in the protracted case of John W. Welling, indicted for obtaining goods by false pretences, from the firm of Blatchford & Sampson, in March 1840. The jury then reirred, and after being out three hours, returned a verdict of guilty, recommending him to the mercy of the court. The Recorder said the Court would pass sentence on Saturday.

The Grand Jury—Having despatched all the busidess brought to their notice, the Grand Jury came into court, and the foreman ancounced that fact. The Court asked if the Grand Jury came into court, and the foreman answered in the negative, and the Court discharged them, with the usual compliment for the able manner in which they had performed their duties.

Trial for Burglary.—A boy named James Hughes, was tried for burglary in the third detree, breaking open the office of John J. Gautz, 299 East Broadway, on the night of the 18th October, by forcing off a rear shutter, and finding nothing to steal, carried off the keys of the office, and set fire to a quantity of old paper, for the purposed burning down the building, but it appears the fire went out of itself. Hughes was arrested on the same night, by Assistant Alderman Nash, ofthe 7th ward, who found the stolen keys in his possession. The evidence being conclusive, the jury found him guilty.

Janther Hurglary.—The same boy Hughes was then tried in company with another boy, named John Clark, for burglary in the third degree, in having, on the same night the previous burglary was committed, forced open the rear window of the office of Laing, Randolph & Skidmore, corner of East Broadway and Gouverneur street, and attempted to force open the iron chest by inserting gunpowder in the keyshole and igniting it. The evidence was conclusive, the prisoners having been arrested on the premises by Assistant Alderman Nash, with lots of gunpowder

COMMON PLEAS—Part 1.—3, 13, 29, 33, 35, 37, 41, 43, 46 Part 2—30, 40, 42, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 58, 60.

WAR MOVEMENTS

THE BRITISH NEWSPAPER PRESS ON THE AMERICAN PRESS, MORALS

AND POLITICS.

[From the Liverpool Mail.]
THURSDAY, Nov. 3, 1842.
Death of Channing—Bellows' Sermon.

remains.

The subject that more particularly invites our at-The subject that more particularly invites our attention consists of the services, connected with the fune, al sermon preached, in honor of the deceased, by a person styled the Rev. Mr. Bellows! The name is worthy of the lamented oracle, for nothing short of an overcharged instrument of this kind could have done justice to the great man and the greater cause. We cannot, we dare not attempt to do full justice to all the ceremonies which took place at the Church of the Messiah. After certain hymns and anthems had been sung, two chapters of the scriptures were read, which, it appears, the audience deemed tedious, for at the conclusion they expressed this feeling in a very marked, not to say disgusting, manner. So say the New York papers; the people did not go to read the Bible; they went to hear music, and be excited by impassioned oratory, the glory of which in that land is, that its theology, philosophy, and ethics, are perfectly incomprehensible. As a sample of a hymn composed for the oc. Lision, we print the following verse:—

Break from his throne, illustrious morn!

Break from his throne, illustrious morn!
Attend, O earth, his sovereign word!
Restore thy trust! the glorious form
Shall then arise, to meet the Lord.

Now for Bellows and his sermon. Speaking of Channing, his eulogist indulges in a strain which is peculiar to all great orators in America on religious points. It is dashingly seasoned with blasphemy. The worm is made God, or, what is the same thing, God and the worm are coequal. Man is divine; the divinity of man only becomes questionable, when man ceases to worship or be guided by his own soul. So blows Bellows, but hear him:

First, then, Charning is compared to the "final judge." Secondly, he decides for posterity. Thirdly, he is declared to be equal to Jasus Christ; and his literary reputation is not inferior to that of the Bible! It is further added that—

"Channing saw God in other men, because he saw him brightly in his own soul." "The great doctrine of the dignity of human nature was the parent of his philanthropy." "Human dignity of character was the prevailing idea of his mind, and the reason and guide of his action. He felt that there was something within us, under whatever name it may be called, which did not partake of infallibility; and to assert that there was, he affirmed was but an infallible error of judgment."

that there was, he affirmed was but an infallible error of judgment."

It is difficult, from this mass, to separate the indicrous from the blasphemous—the definite from the indefinable filth. We have not dipped into so nasty a dish for many a day. We shall give one or two more extracts and conclude. Chanking "did not doubt of the certainty of the triumph of human nature. Christianity was his means, and he believed human nature and God's providence to be synonimous. His faith in man grew out of his moral influence."

What the "moral influence" of man has done for the republicans of America is written in the everlasting records of national dishonesty, legislative imbeculity, and general profligacy. If "human nature" in the United States be "synonymous with God's providence," then, must it follow that the vice and depravity of the creaturd, the pupil, is not worse than the vice and depravity of the guide and instructor. But we cannot proceed with such blasphemy. We hope there are not many men in America who entertain such opinions, and only two who inculcate them, viz., the Devil and Dr. Bellows!

We expressed our conviction in the "Times" of the 22d, that those subjects of reproach against the Americans of the United States which De Tocqueville and other writers have imputed to some gross inferiority in the nature of the people, are referable to no such cause. We took leave altogether to deny that any native inferiority exists, and we intimated our impression that the moral evils of the country, and particularly the startling depravity of its press, are in truth but the natural consequences of its political institutions. We have supported our opinion by argument; we will now illustrate it by example.

The notorious editor of a New York journal [the New York Herald] which boasts a sale of nearly 30,000 copies, was hately convicted of a gross libel on two of the judges. Judge Kent, who tried the case, and who hears, we believe most deservedly, the reputation of "a man of eminent personal and judicial integrity," summed up for a conviction. "He could conceive," he said, "no greater curse to the community, than a paper so cheaply published as to be brought under the eye of everybody, and yet dealing in lalsehood and scandal from day to day, as its accustomed occupation; from the malignity of which no man was free; the columns of which were open to the gossip of every noc base enough to act the part of an informer; from the assaults of which neither age nor sex nor occupation nor profession neas exempt; which had its emissaries scattered is fluitary to the exemption of the communications to its columns like the informationsdropped into the 'lion's mouth' in Venice; disclosing the secrets of the family circle, assaults of which neither age nor sex nor occupation nor profession neas exempt; which had its emissaries scattered is fluitary to the scattered of the family circle, assauling the most sacred professions, and seeking to bring into contemnt the sandsary of pistic sidef,"

Next day the libeller received sentence from the Bench, which the professions, and seeking to bring into contemnt the sandsary of pis

press, by a stamp duty, is limited to purchasers of the higher classes, it suits its productions in general to the higher levels of taste and understanding; and though political power can never be altogether safe in the hands of uneducated masses, yet where the press has no interest to foment their evil tendencies, the danger of their abusing their franchise is at least materially diminished. So in the converse, not-withstanding the great and indefinite evil to be ap-prehended from the political issues of a press whose cheapness carries its circulation down to the lowest classes, vet so long as those classes are unarmed

withstanding the great and inachine er it to be apprehended from the political issues of a press whose cheapness carries its circulation down to the lowest classes, yet so long as thore classes are unarmed with the powers of the State, society may continue to maintain its rights and its decencies, though not without some fits of feverish disturbance. But once combine the two evils of an universal journalism and an universal suffrage—once send wild winds loose over wide waves, and the result is the wreck of all society—

"—maria, et terras, columque profundum, "Quippe ferant rapidi secum, verrantque per auras."

Now let us take the liberty of intimating to those who disdain to think of the public as an aggregate of private individuals, and choose to regard it only rea body politic, that the mischief produced by that license of libel which American democracy has bred, is not confined to the private sufferer, but reacts upon the public in its political capacity. The ostensible object of all democratic politicians is to get the public honestly served. According to them, the official administrators of any government but a Republic must be a mere gang of conspirators against the good of the many for the profit of the few: it is only, forsooth, in a commonwealth that men can be expected to abandon all interests of their own, and look solely to that trust which they hold for their constitution—that duty which they owe to their country. Bu' is this found to be the working of the republican system in America? is this, among her "free and enlightened citizens," the actual fruit of a constitution which excludes all taxes upon knowledge and all limitations upon suffrage? We come back to Messrs. Lek and Penry, men charged with a public duty the very highest that a citizen can fulfil—the duty of administering justice between the State and the trangressors of the law. Do they administer justice? Do they perform their trust, their duty? No: justice, trust, duty, all are violated, that the editor of the cheap newspaper may repay

honor or honesty; but we do undoubtedly hold the persuasion, that against such a force as that which warped these magistrates in the libel case, the average virtue of mankind is not strong enough to maintain its uprightness. You will find, in the modern state of society, plenty of men quite staunch against the influences that effect only the pocket; any profit that a bribe could bring is more than countervailed by the disgrace that follows detection. So with respect to any threat affecting only person or property; there the marter opposes a steady front, secure of a general sympathy. But when the intimidation appears in the shape of menace to character, he has no support to look to but the fortitude which may be inherent in himself; for a damaged reputation repels the sympathy of the world. Now the firmness requisiteflorsuch a resistance is exceed ingly rare, even among persons commonly rated as honest. The very sensibility to the opinion of others, which in general is among the best supports of virtue, becomes here its betrayer, and men yield their honor rather than tarnish their fame.

It appears therefore to us, that the influence of democracy in the United States is quite as detrimental to the public at large, by corrupting its servants, as to individuals by filching their good name. And we see no chance of any cure for this pervasive curse of the American republics. If the power of the community, the mischiel might be checked by the enactment of such a duty upon newspapers, as should bring the periodical press to depend upon and cater for purchasers of a more civilized description than the readers who now buy the farthing ribaldry of the day. But, unhappily, these very readers are the governing powers of the land—the possessors of the omnipotent popular suffrage; and it would be childish to expect from them any law or regulation for cutting off the supplies that feed their own craving. Thus it is that the democracy acts upon the press, and the press reacts upon the democracy; and between the one and the ot

[From the London Evening Star.] Monday Evening, Oct. 31.

the extensive scale. While his pecuniary mission proved an entire failure, his political labors were but little more successful. On surveying the whole ground at Washington, he found that the Walpole system of bribery, by which our Government is sustained in all its great movements, could not be brought to act profitably on American Institutions. In America, where every man votes and reads, and where they have frequent elections, and consequently where the representative must be responsible for the honest discharge of his trust, the money power might exhaust itsell in fruitless bribery. This melanchay fact has been demonstrated to our fund-mongers by the astounding developments of the United States Bank, which in 10 years sunk its entire capital in bribery and speculation. In England, where bribery has only a small number of electors to operate on, and where elections occur only once in seven years, our privileged robbers find it a safe and profitable business to spend a few hundred thousands in bribes to secure a majority in Parliament. At the last General Election they spent half a million sterling; but they can realize double that amount in a few months by their control over the currency, and by moving Lord Aberdeen on the political chess-board when they want to make a speculation either in stocks or merchandize. Lord Palmerston was a most usefuland convenient Minister to the monopolists, and they hope to receive equal consideration from the present Minister of Poreign Affairs. Our privileged orders have discovered that this system of bribery and corruption by which England has been governed, cannot be grafted on American Institutions, hence they are denounced, stigmatized, and black need by every opprobriousepithet which the malignant ingenuity of the press can suggest. The Times tells us that the experiment of Republican Government has proved a failure if the United States of America; and the Chronsick, on the other side, re-echoes the same impudent falsehood in the teeth of facts which convince the civili

country, as they have robbed this since the days of Walpole. For correctness of detail, research, industry, sound political economy, and decided talent, the New York Herald might challenge a comparison with any daily paper in Europe. Its money articles have not yet been equalled on this side of the water; but it is the bold, and able, and honest exposer of the corrupt paper system which those money articles contain, and not the wit, levity, and collequial humer of the Herald, which has excited the indignant reprobation of our corrupt money-changers, and their creatures, the Tennes, Chronicle, &c. This war has burst out since Lord Ashburton returned from America with his finger in his mouth, and Box well knew how to minister to the bitter anti-American prejudices which our privileged orders so deeply feel, but which they are rather afraid openly to express, as they know that a war with America would, in all human probability, put an end for ever to their whole machinery of plunder and peculation at home.

But it might be instructive to inquire on what evidence do these Threadneedle street philosophers prononnee the degeneracy of the American people, and the failure of their Republican Institutions? If these sturdy Republicans are such monsters as the Times, Boz. &cc., represent them, and their Institutions a failure, what intellectual and physical signs of the facts do they present? During the present year we have seen two remarkable instances of their great intellectual superiority, and moral power, over the combined mind and moral force of Great Britain. Their representative at the Court of St. Cloud. General Cass, by one effort of his capacious intellect rent to atoms the Quintuple Treaty, which our statesmen spent months in cooking up in Downing street. He scatterred its broken fragment to the winds, at the very moment when we fancied that the cumber the present and the superiority and moral power, over the combined mind and moral force of Great Britain for the wapid libels of Boz, and the stipending proper

American Morals and Finance.

The money article moralists of the "Times" and "Chronicle" seem to think that the greatness and glory of nations are measured by the amount of their credits with the traffickers in bonds and blood, who hold their unholy orgies in Threadneedle-street. The great law-giver (Moses) said, the land shall not be sold forever; but the money-changers' policy is to secure a morigage on the land and labour of the eivilized world, and to render the producers of all wealth, for all time to come, tributary to Jew brokers and such broken Jews as Shaw, Oxenden & Co., who minister at the altars of two cf our temples of credit and speculation. These vampires, who revel in the sweat and blood of the toiling millions, and who, by the paper credit system, excite unjust and desolating wars among the nations of the earth, begin to shadow forth, through their organs, a new move for the acquisition of power and emolument. They have kept the nations of South America in continual wars for the last twenty-five years by the use of their credit, but finding no returns, they now tell begin to shadow forth, through their organs, a new move for the acquisition of power and emolument. They have kept the nations of South America in continual wars for the last twenty-five years by the use of their credit, but finding no returns, they now tell us that "Lord Aberdeen must consider himself bound to adopt efficient measures with the view of enforcing the claims of the English bond holders on the non-paying South American States. Well, this is pretty plain, and pretty bold; and when translated into plain English, is, that the English nation must incur more debt and more taxes, and sacrifice the lives of thousands of British subjects, to compel the delinquent South American Governments to fulfil their contracts with the stock gamblers of Threadneedle-street. This Government is to become the bumbailiff of a band of corrupt money-changers, who, having already reduced our country to a condition of moral, physical, and intellectual degradation, which has no parallel in Europe, now tell us that the burdens of the people must be increased, in order to enforce a fulfilment of their gambling transactions with foreign nations. But will Lord Aberdeen's notions of jublic duty and private morals square with those of the broken merchant who writes money articles for the London Morning Chronicle, and the equally pure and disinterested source whence the Times obtains its money article conomy? We doubt it, for two reasons. In the first place, these delinquent Governments would series a such a proposition; and, as a Mississippian lately told the Traxes, they would point his Lordship to the example set them by England one hundred and fifty years ago. In the next place, England has not the means of enforcing payments, from all the non-paying States of the work of desolation, long carried on there, to fill the maws of the stock-gamblers, while the equally delinquent but powerful North American, to finish the work of desolation, long carried on there, to fill the mass of other to the money of the stock-pobbers who have pr